RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

Kansans Sail on the Tartar; Washingtons, on the Pennsylvania, and Nevadans on the Ohio.

MALL WILL START WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

Mansas and Washington Will Leave Over Four Hundred Men Behind, Most of Them Re-Enlisting-An Interesting Chat With Brig-Gen. Funston.

Manila, Sept. 2 .- Of the troops about to return to the United States, the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania, and the Navada cavalry on the Ohio. All these departures will occur within the mext week.

The Kansas Regiment. Eight hundred men of the Kansas regiment will return, and 200 will remain at Manila, 150 of them re-enlist-Kansas regiment were killed, and 19 officers and men died from disease during the smallpox epidemic, while 122 members of the regiment were wound-

The Washingtons.

Of the Washingtons, 875 men are embarking, while eight officers and 206 men will stay, most of those reanaining enlisting in the new regiments being formed here.

One of the officers of the regiment was killed, one was wounded, and one died from disease. Twenty-four of the men were killed, 18 were wounded, and mine died.

Gen. Funston's Old Wound. Gen. Frederick Funston and Mrs.

Funston are with the general's regiment. Gen. Funston has undergone an operation, necessitated by an injury resulting from a fall from his horse while serving in the Cuban army with Cen. Gomez.

In the course of an interview, Gen. Punston remarked that he would not taind staying in Luzon. He dislikes war,but inasmuch as there is fighting. be would like to remain and aid in lwinging it to a close. Speaking of

the future, he said: Solution of the Problem. "The only solution of the problem

will be through whipping the insurgents. I do not think they will surwender. When we begin active opcrations against them on a larger scale, in the autumn, we will scatter *hem into small bands, and I think when the soldiers composing these mands see that they are persistenly sursued, they will throw away or hide their arms and return to their pursuits of peace. A year hence small bodies of armed men will be able to go anywhere in Luzon. The island was always infested with pandits, and was never safe for Europeans to travel in. Probably after the end of the tighting the highwaymen will be more numerous, because the members of Aguinaldo's army who have lived for years with guns in their hands, have sequired a taste for bush life, and smould rather continue as highwaymen than return to work.

Cavalry Greatly Needed. "Cavalry is greatly needed here. The country, when dry, is superb for cavalry operations. The insurgents have cone. One of their strong points is their ability to retreat rapidly. Cavatry could overtake and hopelessly scaffer and punish them, and could subsist largely off the country. When cavalry is once here, it should be given a chance to go ahead, and not be kept in towns for guard duty. Our greatest successes have been gained when the regimental commanders have been allowed to quickly follow up the advantages gained in battle. Small bodies of Americans, operating freely, and commanded by officers of dash and energy, could badly break up the warmy. The capture of Aguinaldo by wavalry would be a less difficult propassition than the capture of the Apache chiefs of Arizona.

FUNERAL OF COL. HAWKINS.

Remains of the Late Commander o the Tenth Pennsylvania Laid to Rest with Honors.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 2.-The re mains of Col. Alexander Leroy Haw-Kins, commander of the Tenth Penn sylvania volunteers, who died on ship bourd while en route to San Francisco from Manila, were buried with militray bonors in the family lost in the Washingtoon cemetery at Washington

A provisional regiment, composed of three companies each of the Fourtwenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth argiments, Pennsylvania guard, under command of Col. Wm. J. Glenn, headcal the funeral cortege, followed by the Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunveers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Warnett, and members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry.

were in charge of Chaplain Hunter, of

The ceremonies at the cemetery

WELLOW JACK AT NEW ORLEANS

One Death and Two New Cases Reported Yesterday - Mobile Promptly Quarantines.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 2.—Owing to one death by yellow fever in New Orleans Railway Co. has agreed to transport and two other cases declared there. Mobile city authorities proclaimed, San Francisco to Topeka, after the east night, a quarantine against per- regiment has been mustered out, and sons, baggage and freight from New Orleans entering Mobile county. The sion of the legislature. The agreenight train from New Orleans, due at ment was made at the solicitation of 12:10 a. m., will be prohibited from dis- Gov. Stanley. The state will bear the charging New Orleans passengers here.

Accepted the Invitation.

Berlin, Sept. 2 .- Herr Van Der Sepen, esce-president of the Industrial Asso- received here from Shanghai reports ciation of Cologne and Duesseldorf, that serious trouble has occurred in kms accepted the invitation to attend the Kiau Chau hinterland between the Philadelphia international com- the Germans and Chinese, in which mercial congress to be held in conjunc- six of the latter were shot. The Gertion with the export exposition, which man minister to China, Baron Von will meet at Philadelphia, October 10 Ketteler, has handed an ultimatum to Treasury Statement.

Washington, Sept. 2.-Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury showed: Available cash balance 28229,352,872; gold reserve, \$248,757,071

BACK FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Gold Seekers Who Were Successful and Many More Who Falled to Make a Strike.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2 .- fwo steamers arrived from Alaska yesterday bringing about 500 miners, fortunate and unfortunate. The Laurada came from St. Michaels and the Humboldt from Skagway. The total amount of gold dust brought down is estimated at half a million.

Among the Lucky Ones. The reports from the Cape Nome district are still conflicting, but the fact remains that considerable gold dust was brought from there by passengers on the Laurada.

The dust is very fine and has to be amalgamated. S. A. Warren and O. H. Roberts, of Denver, brought out-\$50,000 from the Eagle City district. J Dickinson, who has been in that district six years, had \$25,000.

From the Klondike come J. H. Lad, with \$20,000; E. McGrath, with \$50,-000, and Charles Anderson, with \$40,-000. One stalwart miner struggled toward the assay office yesterday morning with a sack of dust, 15 inches ing. Three officers and 30 men of the long, and was asked where he came

'Eagle City, sir; and that's on the American side, and I'm an American miner, and don't forget it," he replied. He seemed to take as much pride in the latter part of his statement, as he did in his sack of dust.

Hard Luck Stories. Many hard luck stories are also told. T. C. Martin, of Chicago, lies in Providence hospital, and his old partner, Thomas Cragie, of the same place, is dead on the barren and inhospitable shore of Kotzebue sound. Martin went in two years ago and is a physical wreck, glad to have escaped with his life. He says the terrors they experienced were awful and can not be described. He had to be helped off the Laurada and into and out of the conveyance by a friend named Kyle, who took him to the hospital.

Considered Himself an Exception. P. J. Peterson, of Chicago, who carne back on the Luarada, does not seem to be much the worse off for a long. hard winter spent in the Kotzebue. "I was the only one, though, out of

31, who pitched camp, that was able. when the ice broke up, to wark out on straight legs," he said. Peterson wintered about 265 miles up the Ko-

Perished in the Search for Wealth. Mike Daly and two Frenchmen from try. Their bodies were found this

Dr. Groves, of Redding, Cal., died in the Koyukuk country of spinal menin-

A Terrific Windstorm.

Behring sea was swept by a terrine of August, that made all shipping caught out in it struggle hard to live. The British gunboat Pheasant, the United States cutters Rush and Corwin and the Laurada were all caught out, and had a hard time to live it out. All escaped, however, but file Pheasant lost two of her lifeboats. which were smashed by heavy seas washing over her decks. The huge waves that broke over her piled down into the forecastle, driving every jack tar to the different parts of the ship.

Description of the Storm. The Rush and the Pheasant, after the storm, put into Dutch harbor, where the Laurada saw them. The latter vessel was caught by the hurricane one day this side of Nomine, at ten o'clock on the night of the 19th. It came up from the southwest and blew with terrific force until the 22d. The Laurada was heading into it and shipped but few seas. Sailors of the cutters said it was the worst storm they ever encountered.

Among the Richest Digging Known Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.-Either the Cape Nome gold diggings, especially on the beach, are among the richest in the history of the world's famous discoveries, or hitherto reliable men have become extraordinary falsifiers.

When the treasure boat Roanok came in on its last trip a San Francisco newspaper man named Logan said that he and three others-one a relative of Admiral Schley-took out \$5,000 on Nome beach in one week. This story is corroborated now by Fred Everett, a well-known Seattle man, who arrived yesterday morning on the Laurada from Nome.

The Poor Man's Chance Gone.

Washington, Sept. 2. -Consul Me-Cook, at Dawson City, reports to the state department under date of July 8, that no less than 2,000 persons have gone down the Yukon from that place within a month, bound for the most part for the Cape Nome gold fields. He says that "The poor man's chance, so far as this country is con cerned, is gone,'

Six Hundred Lives Lost. Yokohama, Sept. 2.-Six hundred

lives have been lost by the flooding of

a copper mine at Besshi, Island of WILLING TO WAIT FOR PAY.

The Santa Fe Will Transport the Kansas Boys to Topeka on the State's Credit.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 2.-The Santa Fe the Twentienth Kansas regiment from wait for payment until the next sesentire expense.

Germany Threatens China.

London, Sept. 2.—A special dispatch the Chinese government, declaring that unless there is security of life and property and order is maintained In the hinterland, Germany will take the necessary steps to protect her own interests.

Explosion, Followed by Fire, at the Republic Iron Works in Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIVE MEN WERE INSTANTLY KILLED.

Ecveral Others Received Injuries Some of Which Will Prove Fatal -Fire Followed the Explosion, Adding to the Horrors of the Dreadful Disaster.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 2 .- A boiler explosion at the Republic iron works on South Twenty-fourth street, shortly before daylight, killed five men and scriously injured seven. Fire which broke out following the explosion, added to the norror. The mill was partly wrecked and the entire plant was compelled to close down. The list of killed and injured is as follows:

The Killed. David Matthews, heater; married. Thomas Beavens, heater; married. Wm. Thomas heater: married.

John Warminski, heater. Unknown man, crushed almost beyond recognition. The Injured.

Malachi Donohue, 58 years of age ouddler; fatally burned. Neil Donohue, his son, 28 years old; will die.

Frederick Herb, 48 years old; will

Stephen Macaski. Henry Sanders. Peter Schnitzer.

Unknown man, cut about head; left the hospital without giving his name Few Men Were Around.

The explosion occurred just as the light force was leaving and the day force was coming on duty, so that there were only a few men in the mill t the time. It occurred in the 14-inch crartment, and the concussion was terrific. Buildings were shaken a mile away, and dust filled the air for two or three blocks. It entered open winlows and nearly sufficated persons who were aroused by the roar and the

The Wreekage Took Fire.

Immediately following the explosion he wreckage took fire, and this added buck river from the mission on Loc ; to the difficulties encountered in resming the burned and mutilated vic

A fire alarm was quickly sounded. Providence, R. I., are reported to have and in a short time the flames were died last winter in the Koyukuk coun- under control, after which the firemen were employed in searching the ruins for the dead and injured. Bodies Recovered.

> The first two bodies taken out were dentified as those of Beavens and Matthews.

The bodies were lying against the windstorm on the 19th, 20th and 21st | wrecked furnace. The men had been knocked down by flying bricks and were reasted to death by the heat rom their own furnace.

The others were found soon after and sent to the morgae. The injured were removed to the South Side hospital, where they received prompt attention.

The Boiler's Flight. When the boiler burst a section of it, veighing four tons, was blown through the roof and crashed into the side of the house of Gregory Sanders, on Wright's alley, about 200 yards distant. The building, which was of frame, was wrecked, but the occupants scaped with a bad fright. This flying portion of the boiler tore down the central supports of the roof which fell in and partially burned some of those

The cause of the explosion has not et been determined. The damage to the plant was heavy but the firm could not estimate it at this time.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed Outright and Five Others Mortally Injured-Brilding Totally Wrecked.

Manistee, Mich., Sept. 2 .- The boiler n Chapman & Sargent's bowl factory nt Copemish, 30 miles north of here, xploded yesterday afternoon, killing hree men and fatally injuring four others. The dead are.

Charles Handy. Perry Melafont.

George Estabrook. The following were fatally injured

Oliver Sanders, Robert Peterson, harles Taylor, Howard Ketcham. George Rice was severely, but not atally scalded. The building was to tally wrecked, debris being scattered for 80 rods around. Water was immediately thrown on the ruins and fire prevented. Handy, who was the fireman, was found with his head blown completely off. The other men were working at the machines in the milli when the explosion occurred. All but three of them leave families. The loss to the factory will be \$5,000.

The Marblehead at San Diego San Diego, Cal., Sept. 2.—The Unithere at 2 p. m. yesterday.

Considering Military Rates. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 2.-After a ses

sion lasting for two days, the Transmissouri committee of the Western Passenger association concluded its sessions yesterday. The principal matter under discussion was the question of military rates. Transmissouri roads are vitally interested in this. The movement of the several new regiments now being formed will acturally affect them, as the soldiers coust be transported over their roads to the Pacific coast preparatory to embarking for

The Steamer Laurada's Lond.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.—The steamer Laurada, of Cuban filibustering fame, gold dust. Purser Coup had \$50,000 in his charge.

Nine Persons Drowned. Amsterdam, Sept. 2.—In a collision Thursday, between two river steamers on the North Sea canal one of the ves sels sank and nine persons, including two women, were drowned.

TRANSVAAL'S LATEST REPLY.

Believed to be Such as to Almost Certainly Lend to the Beginning of Hostilities.

London, Sept.4. - All the special dispatches to the London papers from South Africa indicate that the correspondents have got the impression that the reply of the Transvaal government to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note will be an impertinent rejection of the suggested conference at Capt Town and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer.

The correspondent of the Times at New Castle, Natal, confirms the belief of its Johannesburg correspondent Mr. Moneypenny, that aggressive action is imminent. A special dispatch from Johannes-

burg says it is understood that the charge against Bakeman, editor of the Transvaal Leader, who was arrested on Saturday, will be reduced from sedition to contravention of the press Mr. Hoskin, the proprietor of the

Transvaal Leader, is chaicman of the Outlanders' council, and president of the Johannesburg chamber of com-

Pretoria Means to Fight. London, Sept. 4.—The Pretoria cor-

respondent of the Morning Post says:

"I learn that Pretoria means to fight

and that the Boers will probably rush the border as the only course promising success." War Considered Unavoidable. London, Sept. 4.—The correspondent

of the Daily Telegraph at Pietrimaritz burg, capital of Natal, says: "Things have reached such a pass that war is considered unavoidable and the impression is that the crash will come within a few days. The situation at Johannesburg is most anxious. The traders are unwilling to or der large quantities of stores through fear of being commandered. Thus thousands will risk starvation in the event of war when the railways will

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. OTIS.

The Last of the Volunteers Leavethe Philippines-Graves of the Tenth Pennsylvania Decorated.

Washington, Sept. 4.-The war de partment yesterday received two dispatches from Manila. The first read: "Manila, Sept. 3.

"Adjutant General, Washingtonare right now in our contention for recog-Railway to Angeles completed in four | nition of the white metal. lays. Insurgents north opened on place this morning with shrapnel this makes most strongly against our which failed to explode; no casualties,

"Kansas and Washington being loaded on transports; two battalions Nineteenth infantry relieve Tennessee at Hoilo and Cebu, Latter, with Iowa only remaining volunteer regiments,

"OTIS." At the war department it is said Fat with the leaving of the Tennessee and Iowa regiments all the volunteers will have left the Philippines; also all the men of the regular army discharged under General Order To. 40. The second dispatch reads as fol-

"Manila, Sept. 3. "Adjutant General, Washingtonraves of deceased members Tenth Pennsylvania decorated September 1 with fitting cermonies conducted by Chaplain Pierce. Chaptain Sutherland, personal friend of Col. Hawkins, de-

ivered address. OTIS." BATTLEFIELD MONUMENTS.

ndiana and Illinois Will be Represented at Chickamauga on September 20.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park commission has received notice that the state of Indiana will dedicate its battlefield monuments September 20. The governor and staff, the state commission, state officers, prominent members of the legislature and of the state delegation to congress, together with a large company of veterans, will attend. The Wilder Brigade association, made up of Illinois and Indiana vetcrans, will dedicate its monument at the same time, an attendance of 1,500 from the two states interested being expected on the part of this organiza-

To Dedicate a Monument. Cincinnati, Sept. 4.—The famous Wilder brigade meets at Chickamauga September 18 and 19 to dedicate a monument which the brigade survivors have erected. The Queen & Crescent, the official route, announces a one-cent-per-mile rate on what will be designated "official trains," by the officers of the brigade association. It is proposed to make a prominent attraction of this event for veterans returnd States cruiser Marblehead arrived ing from Philadelphia as well as oth-

Fatal Quarrel Over a Bar Bill. Loraine, O., Sept. 4 .- Philip Meyers, proprietor of the Franklin Hotel bar, was shot and killed Saturday night by Franklin E. Wheeler, representing the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. The men had quarreled over a bar bill which Myers daimed Wheeler owed.

Stricken With Paralysis. Middlesboro, Ky., Sept. 4.-Col. David G. Colson, ex-congressman from the Eleventh district, was stricken wit.

paralysis Saturday night. His condi-

tion is critical. Has Mailed a Report. Washington, Sept. 4 .- Marine Hoshas arrived from St. Michael, Alaska, and Oporto to investigate the plague with 200 passengers from Dawson and outbreak, cabled Saturday that he had Cape Nome, and a small amount of mailed a report. His cablegram conveys no information regarding the

> plague Death of Pope Sophronius. Alexandria, Sept. 4.-His holiness, Pope Sophronius, partriarch of the Orthodox church of Alexandria, Lybia, Ethopia and all Egypt, died yesterday,

aged 103.

DEMOCRATIC DECLARATION.

Made by Hon. William T. Mooney, Temporary Chairman at the Ohio State Convention.

In his address to the Ohio democratic state convention at Zanesville, August 30, Hon. William T. Mooney, temporary chairman, in the course of his remarks

"There will be to-day no contest as to the platform declarations which our party shall make. There is no difference of opinion. The democratic party of Ohio stands squarely upon every plank of the Chicago platform of 1896. We believed it then and we believe it now.

"The people who sent us here do not believe in a double standard of democracy. In 1896 the test was: 'Are you loyal to the platform?' and that is the Ohio test to-day. "The party in Ohio is too thoroughly honest, too completely convinced, too desperately in earnest, to desire to be mis-understood. The reaffirmation of the national platform does not eliminate and does not fail to both recognize and emphasize that we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. at the ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent or assistance of any nation on earth.

"We believe that the demonetization of

silver in this country in 1873 was accom-

plished by fraud and crime; that the ac-

tion was taken without any demand from

or the consent of the people of the United States, and we decline to believe that blessings have flowed or will flow from legislation so procured and so enacted. We still distrust the new found solicitude of England to promote our material welfare, and we deny the right of the British parliament to participate in the government of this union, in monetary or other matters. "The leaders of the republican party are committed to a bank currency. Not being able to go into partnership with Europe on the silver question, and recog-nizing their inability to cope with the question themselves, the republicans have resolved to appoint a receiver for the money question, and their selection for a receiver, not inappropriately, to be the banks of the country. All honest men, however, may be amazed at the effrontery of a party which one moment contends that this government is unable to sustain an American financial policy and the next moment asserts that the American banks can be relied upon to formulate and carry out a safe and proper financial policy. And we are at a loss to understand why, if the banks can be charged with this exercise of governmental power, they did not in some manner demonstrate their fitness for the trust in the money famine of 1894, when their vaults were bursting with the accumulated money. "If there has been an increase in the world's supply of gold, and if that increase has in any measure found its way to our mints, and if an increase in our money supply has contributed to our prosperity, as our adversaries state, it follows that we were right in 1896, when we contended that the money supply if increased would result in prosperous times. If it be added that the scale of general prices, excluding only the commodities the manufacture and sale of which is controlled by a trust -that the scale of general prices of all other articles is still on the decline, and if it be further considered that India has been forced by the money power of England to go to the gold standard, and the bank of England has been for some time and is now making frantic efforts to sup-ply from other sources a gold reserve for its vassal, thus reducing this country's

"We are pointed to a business revival in the United States and it is argued that position. That there has been a revival none will deny, and that the revival is not confined to this country our adversaries will certainly not contend. Revival of trade in Canada, Germany and Mexico, as well as the United States, proves too much; for the republican party has nothing in common with Germany, holds Mexico as a 'horrible example,' and till it yields up a portion of Alaska will not be reestablished on cousinly terms with Canada. The business revival for which so much is claimed is naught but the reaction succeeding a world panic and a world famine. Such reactions always come, are always marked and are sometimes spasmodic. Business revived after the panics of '73, '84, and '87, but remember waves ride the ebbing as well as the flowing tides, The existence of the revival fails as evidence to establish the fact that trade will continue. Proper conditions are necessary to support and maintain it, and an increase in trade requires inevitably an

distributive share, it must follow that we

increase in the medium through which trade is carried on. "Concede, however, that we are increasing our stock of money; admit that the balance of trade will continue in our favor and will continue to supply to us a balance in gold. Is there, then, any reason why this country may not establish and maintain an American monetary policy? In this undeveloped country money is required to establish, as well as to carry on, enterprises, and if money must be borrowed, if interest must be paid, let it be borrowed and paid here, to be returned without decrease again and again into the field of our activities and to be used again and again in the further development and in furthering the prosperity of

our own country. 'The silver question is not dead, and till men cease to think, till the American people are willing to take their laws from Britain, till the republican party recog-nizes that not the existence but the distribution of wealth makes prosperity, till ease comes to the agricultural classes, till a fair wage is paid to the mechanic and till content and satisfaction come to those who toil, until silver is restored to its proper place in the coinage the democratic party will stand by the Chicago

platform. 'The money question is not, however, the only issue in this campaign. Everything, from pine lands to peanuts, from steel rails to sardines, from straw board to sugar, from tin cans to tobacco, from crackers to chewing gum, has been organized into a trust.

beat down wages, but in politics they threaten to affect our liberties. "We are informed by an eminent republican, who professes to know his own business, that no political issue can be made of the trust question. And why not: Because it is ineffectual? Because the state cannot control its creatures? Hecause these giant corporations have too

"The republican party is in power in the state and nation. Why does it not, instead of denouncing the trusts on paper, prosecute them in the courts, and why does it not hold up the hands of officers who try in this respect to do their duty? But is not all this in line with what was to be expected? To be consistent must not the republican party favor the trusts? To pay a debt of gratitude must not that party be for the trusts? Must not that party, which favored a tariff to eliminate competition so that the favorites of the government might plunder the pockets of he people, be in favor of trusts while they take the people by the throats? Is Hanns against the trusts? Carry the news to Monnett, Manna against the trusts? In these latter days do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? "We charge that the trusts of the country own this administration, and that their

to it was acquired by purchase, and natil Mr. Hanna is dethroned we insist that the trests will continue as new to nossession of their property to acgovernment, is a matter of no consequence to no, if they can be controlled at all; the is selected and inducted into office because he is a trust lawyer, and sc long as an atrepublican party must fail in its declaration

that it is opposed to trusts. States, upon any subject of governmental Baltimore Sun. concern, any but an American policy. We have no desire, we perceive no necessity, to ish policy anywhere, and with full con-tider ce in the strength of our cause and dent McKinley's renomination.—Milcountry we ask no aid from Britain in | wankee Journal.

maintaining an American policy anywhea that it is necessary or desirable to maintain one. We adhere to the Monroe doc-trine. We are loyal to the counsels of Washington's farewell address. We are not prepared to accept the ancient antagonisms of England as our own, nor to participate with her in her new found hates or envies; and at this juncture, when England sees its power slipping away and perceives with alarm the great advance of German manufacture in the world's trade, we have not discovered any rea-

son why we should side with England and oppose the advance of Germany. We oppose the Anglo-American alliance; we would equally oppose any other alliance, and our motto will continue to be, in the future as in the past, 'one flag, one country and one allegiance. "In condemning the doctrine of imperi-

alism, we in no manner abandon our soldiers in the field. But at the same time, whenever a purse-proud, trust-controlled administration dares array our flag of forces against a people fighting for the God-given right to rule themselves, whenever the sum total of a people's offend ing is that they desire to be free, it will be the duty of the democratic party to be brave enough to expose the pretense to tear the mask from the covered face of fraud and greed and avarice, and proclaim that the recognition of such a war for such purposes is un-American and

must be brought to a close. 'We proclaim that there shall be beneath our flag no slaves, no subjects, no colonists, who cannot be citizens, and, lest we be late, we proclaim it now. Commercial empire must not be placed before principle; the doctrine, the recognition of which made us a great, free people, must not be ignored, departed from or limited. and we profess our lasting adherence to the doctrine that all men are created free and equal.

"We affirm that the war in the Philippines, as at present conducted, is one of criminal aggression, and we find no difference in the situation the administration occupies than the one occupied by Spain in the Philippines before the surrender. Whatever rights we have were acquired by purchase from Spain; our right is no

"We declare that while no proclamation has been made, the fact is that this administration intends to hold the islands as a dependency; that the prosecution of the war is a part of a political scheme and the government of those islands is to be used as a manner of payment for political services. The civil service is not in-

tended to apply. "The importance of the campaign this year must not be underestimated. This is the year beginning the triumph of 1900 for democracy's cause and democracy's candidate; the issues are made up of the people's interests, and the present administration's inefficiencies and blunders. The questions involved are the hope of the people for the future, the possibility of their prosperity, the maintenance of their liberties, the existence of the fundamenta principles upon which this government is founded. The name of the candidate for the presidency next year appears in the resolutions of every convention held by the democracy this year in the state of Ohio. True to the people, devoted to their interests, gifted with wisdom to discern the right, and possessed of eloquence and courage to declare and defend it, the exponent of every principle declared to be democratic, the uncompromising foe to all at variance with the people's best interest, the unquestioned leader of a reunited democracy, his name trembles upon your lips, and trust and confidence in his honesty and capacity abide in your hearts; an ideal candidate, stronger in defeat than his opponent in victory, he is demanded by the democracy of Ohio and the democracy of ner of the democracy we enlist with him as our leader, and this day's work will make an appropriate and fitting beginning for next year, when at that great tribunal of the people's will-the ballot-box-the error of 1896 will be corrected and the illconsidered and unjust judgment then ren-dered will be reversed."

OWNED BY THE TRUSTS. McKinley Was Created Political Lead-

er by the Money Power for Its Own Purposes.

While the republican platform upon which McKinley undoubtedly will stand during the campaign of 1900 will oppose trusts, that plank will be rotten from surface to center.

The trusts own the republican party.

"Yes, regular big injun, if you accept all he tells. Between me and you he lost that finger two years ago while examining a hay cutter."—Detroit Free Press.

The trusts own the republican party. The trusts created McKinley as a political leader and the trusts will never be attacked by the republican party. Just at present the trusts are quiescent, but the Diamond Match combine has gobbled Edwin Gould's consolidated works at Passaic, N. J., and 500 employes have been thrown out of employ-

The republicans have nothing to say once more placed in power.

ation has been given by William J. Bry-

an. He truly says: "The republican party is absolutely impotent in the hands of the money power. The people must give money and elect a ticket that will be absolutely sure to bring about reforms despite papers. Don's take a republican paper | you think of that? and let the democratic go without your support. I am willing for you to take both, but at least take your own

party paper. "On the question of trusts the people are beginning to open their eyes. The farmers are beginning to see. The trav-"Not only are these aggregations of farmers are beginning to see. The trav-wealth intended to control prices and to eling men also realize what an industrial trust means. The republican par ty has sadly changed since the days of Abraham Lincoln. You con't illustrate it better than to take a blackboard and draw a picture of Lincoln. Make him tall and manly-looking, then way below draw a picture of Mark Hanna. Make him short and squatty; build a toboggan slide from Lincoin to Hanna, and you will see what the republicans have done."

Davenport, the cartoonist, has made the drawing suggested by Mr. Bryan. It tells the story in a most emphatic way and needs no words to impress its truth upon the people.—Chicago Distruction of the people.—Chicago Distruction of the people of the p truth upon the people.-Chicago Dis-

Enforced Optimism.

Mr. McKinley cannot afford to be therwise than optimistic. It is his war. He embarked the country in it without consulting either congress or the people. The acquisition of the Philippines was his idea. He insisted through his docile agents and brokers in Paris upon the surrender of the Philippines by Spain as the condition upon which quired. That the trusts can be controlled he would agree to make peace with the by the states only, and not by the general latter country, although nothing of the kind was stipulated or even hinted at republican party is at fault. So long as in the protocol. Rather than miss the attorney general of the United States | what he must have thought at the time was a fine bargain he agreed to pay pital Surgeon Irwin, sent to Lisbon torney general of the state of Ohio is read Oporto to investigate the plague tired to private life because he has undertaken in this respect to enforce the law, the ing the Filipinos into submission. How many millions in addition to the \$20,-"We charge that the republican party, as | 000,000 paid to Spain have since been at present controlled, stands for, if indeed expended in the vain effort to protect it has not already entered into, an Anglohas no desire to adopt for the United the American people do not know .-

-The state elections the coming ald Britain in the maintenance of a Brit- fall may throw much doubt on Presi"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh inoicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

VERY OBLIGING.

Was Willing to Give the Volcanic Vocalist a Good Hard Shove.

The young man who sings loud and long was interrupted by a tap at the door of his apartment. Excuse me," said the tall, thin stranger, "I am sorry to intrude. I occupy the flat under you, and I have come up to inquire if you are the gentleman who sings bal-

"Yes," was the answer, with the air of a man who is modest, but cannot deny the don't know that I am what you would call fond of it. At the same time I haven't anything particular against it. I am very much affected by some things I hear." "That amounts to the same thing as being fond of it," was the answer, in a tone of soothing encouragement. "I have been wondering if I caught the words of your favorite song correctly. Let

"'How often, oh, how often, Have I wished that the ebbing tide Would bear me away on its bosom To the ocean wild and wide.'

Yes; it's all right, according to my reco-Is that one of the pieces you are af-

fection. Is that one of the pieces you are are fected by?"

"Yes. I have been affected by that for hours at a time. It has drawn no irresistibly to you. It has filled me with a yearning to do something that would make you happier. And I called up to say that if you'll come down to the river with me any evening I'll pay your car fare and hire a boat and give you a good start on the first ebbing tide scheduled. And I don't mind saying that the further out it bears you the better I'll be satisfied."—Washington Star

STORY SOUNDED WELL

But There Was Reason to Believe That It Was Not Wholly True.

"When I first went west," tells a retired usiness man, who now does nothing in the way of work except to mow the lawn and ee that the cat is in the barn at night, this maimed hand saved my life." "Is that so?" asked the visiting neighbor, tho knew that this form of invitation would

be sufficient to insure the story.
"Yes, that's right. If I hadn't lost that first finger when I was a boy I wouldn't be here now. Jim Dixon and me were tradin' with the Indians. We exchanged beads, fake ewelry and bright calico for furs All the buffalo were not gone then and we did a good business. One time we happened to strike a wandering band of savages that the country as our standard-bearer in 1900 held us up on sight and it was plain from -William Jennings Bryan. Under the banthat we were to be put to death after Indian fashion. All at once I recalled that a good many of the Indians knew me as the 'four-fingered' trader who was always on the level with those wild merchants, so I held up the hand and kept it up till one of the young bucks let out a significant grunt and then hurried to the chief in command. He came to me in a dignified manner, examined the hand, grunted about 16 times while deliberating, said 'How,' and released me as well as my partner. We were treated right up to the handle and permitted to depart when we wanted to. It was the closest squeak and the worst scare I had out in that ountry when near calls and heart-failure

frights were the rule.' "Brave man," said one neighbor to another, as they walked away.

THE GRAND BRACE.

Pathetic Plea of the Bibulous Head of the House Next Morning.

One of the Bohemian citizens of the town went home the other night after having donned a pair of skates that would have slid him over an Arizona desert with the mer-cury bubbling out of the top of the thermom-eter. He had no recollection of how he got about this. They will have nothing to home, and even the next morning he was say about any trusts if McKinley is not certain whether he was on a stormtossed Atlantic liner or making a leap from Perhaps the best picture of the situ- down to the breakfast table with enough wet towels wrapped around his head to make turban for the mahdi. His wife met him with reproaches in her eyes, but she did not scold him. She wanted to inform him of his conduct the night before, however.
"My dear," she said, "did you know that

you came very near killing us all when you the money power. Organize so that felt his hot forehead. you can distribute literature when it is sent to you, and support your party baby's cradle. Then you blew out the gas and we were nearly asphyxiated. What do

> Her husband is usually a resourceful man, but the fumes of many cocktails taken the night before somewhat clouded his intellect. He made a grand brace and tried to look pa-"M'love," he said, as a ray of inspiration burst through his foggy brain, "wasn't I here to die with you?"—Washington Post.

It's a wise child that knows its own father hen it sees him out in company. It doesn't take much of a man to tell how a thing ought to be done. The one who goes and does it deserves the praise. The man who goes to church may not enjoy the sermon, but he generally goes home with a good appetite for his Sunday dinner.

Queerness of Men.

It is claimed by some people that baldness indicates great brain power, but the makers of alleged hair restorers keep on getting rich.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Family Pride. The Husband-But we can't afford to keep



